

CONTROL OF GREAT INEA EAST DOMINIONS STAKE IN FIERCE BATTLES NOW RAGING BETWEEN TURKS, RUSSIANS AND BRITISH

Forces of Czar and King
George Seek to Form Wall
Before Germanic Allies.

WOULD CHECK SPREAD
OF ENEMY INFLUENCE

Teutonic Hatred of England Be-
lieved Chief Stimulus to Ex-
tensive Plans of Aggression.

By OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Reaching out like a mighty octopus, the arms of the great German military machine, powerful not alone by actual deeds, but influence as well, have gathered in a great section of France, practically the whole of Belgium, vast territory in Russia, the little mountain kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and now one of them is reaching more firmly than at any time since the war started for the treasure houses of the east, that vast dominion lying farther beyond Asiatic Turkey.

Future domination of this great dominion, in which reside millions of souls, is the stake inspiring the tremendous battles raging in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus in recent days, the very intensity and significance of which have attracted the attention of the entire world.

Russians, under Grand Duke Nicholas, are, with tremendous might, hurling countless thousands of men at the Germanic allies in the Caucasus region. The battle line stretches over a territory of 100 miles. British forces are pushing north from the Gulf of Persia to the rescue of 100,000 British troops, surrounded at Kut-el-Amara by the enemy. Their activities must be beyond successful fulfillment of this mission. A greater part of the Indian troops removed from the western front and sent to the eastern regions under conditions to which they are more accustomed.

The success by the Russians in the Caucasus not only would immediately check, probably indefinitely, the German advance.

Would Quiet Regions, further incursions of the Germans and the Turks, but at the same time have a wonderful quieting effect upon those regions showing signs of rebellion against Britain and lending their support to enemy moves on Egypt and the Suez canal.

The Germans, through the Turks, are endeavoring to stir up a strictly Turkish war in the Median regions of Asia in order to further their future ambitions and strike at their most deadly foe, Great Britain. The moral effect of such a complete success practically eliminated success in this region. By effecting a union, Russians and British would immediately be in position to dominate Persia and the greater section of Asia. The moral effect of such a victory would be boundless in its scope.

According to latest advices the Russian army, which was removed from the eastern front because of alleged military inefficiency and which was used to help decide one of the most important issues and problems arising from the Russian conflict with Germany, has been broken up and sent to the Caucasus to fight. The defeat of the Germans in the Caucasus would have a most important effect on the Russian front. It would be a blow to a rout. Even Constantinople admits falling back over a wide territory. The Russian army is now in a position to absolutely control the roads to India and those sections of their own realm in Asia now menaced.

It is declared in some quarters to have been the German purpose, all along, to strike the allies in this region.

Double Blow
Probable Purpose.
Immediately begin a campaign against the Suez canal. This, however, seems improbable, for the reason that a force of 200,000 Turks has been assembled in Syria for the drive against the famous gateway to the east. Djemal Pasha, who commands the Turkish forces assigned to the task of crossing treacherous deserts and completely outnumbered the enemy in Egypt and along the Suez, has left Constantinople to again take charge of his armies. These are declared ready in every respect to inaugurate their march, one which often proved fatal to ambitious military commanders.

Careful analysis of the situation would lead to the conclusion that Her Majesty's government is not only planning a double blow, with the idea that campaigns against Asiatic points and Egypt, both waged at the same time, would enhance the chances of success by diverting attention and the armies of the enemy. German military commanders, however, have figured that successful operations on their part would inflame natives in the east, who would then be in a position to revolt, which would further menace British interests.

While the overrunning of Montenegro, the reported signing of a peace pact with Austria and the subsequent Russian offensive of great importance.

By King Nicholas' followers were striking events of the week—events which brought gloom, the realization, to the allied capitals—the resumption of the Russian offensive in Bessarabia and Galicia is primarily the most important recent military event. After a week's lull following the great New Year battle in which the Austrians say the Russians lost more than 70,000 men, the czar's

Resumption of Battles in Bessarabia and Galicia Arouse
Entente Hopes.

MONTENEGRO'S REFUSAL
OF PEACE NOT SURPRISING

Austria's Terms Deemed Harsh.
Troubles of King Constantine
of Greece Grow.

Emperor Nicholas
Of Russia, who has rejoined his troops
in Galicia, where a great battle is
being fought.

Greece remains the "stormy petrel" of the present Balkan situation. King Constantine is hourly finding it more difficult to retain his position of neutrality, in fact, it is rumored he is finding it difficult to so steer his course that he will be enabled to keep his throne.

The allied nations are reported to have made a demand upon him during the week—a demand savoring of an ultimatum—that Greece expel all representatives of the Germanic allies from Greece. The allied blockade has been tightened about the Hellespont and allied forces occupy Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Castelloriza, Corfu, Salonika, including the Chalcidic peninsula and a large part of Macedonia. Neither France nor Britain have hesitated about violating the neutrality of Greece, claiming that all actions have been occasioned by military necessity. King Constantine has appealed to the American people, his court of judgment, and protested bitterly at the encroachments. He declares that fully 80 per cent of the Greek people, who formerly would have been glad to assist the allies, now are their bitter enemies.

The Russians, however, does not agree with the dispatches which have come from points in Greece and Italy during the past week. It is declared that the followers of former Premier Venizelos, aided and abetted by the French and British, have inaugurated a strong movement for the overthrow of the king and queen and the establishment of a republic. It is declared that the king and queen have been forced to flee the country. The king is said to have increased his personal guard, and seldom appears in public.

The future action of the entente powers toward Greece is shrouded in darkness. Their purposes undoubtedly will not be known for some time, but from all actions it may readily be perceived that the allies do not intend that the Salonic affair shall become a fiasco. They are taking every step and hedging themselves about with promises that future intentions may be realized.

The Russians seem determined to drive the enemy from the territory lost during the winter. The czar has once more joined his troops at the front. It is believed that it is the Russian plan to show no signs of a let-up until a severe blow has been struck and that the recent lull was largely due to the Slavs desiring to prepare a line of fortifications on territory recently gained before moving forward farther. Just what will be the result of the present offensive movements in Bukovina and in Bessarabia of course cannot be even guessed at, but the feeling in London, Petrograd and Paris is that they portend important things from their standpoint.

The czar's army is being retrained by his beloved Mount Lovcen in the hands of a long-haired enemy and the capital city of the czar is being retrained by his beloved Mount Lovcen in the hands of a long-haired enemy and the capital city of the czar is being retrained by his beloved Mount Lovcen in the hands of a long-haired enemy.

After repeated Russian attacks, Turks on the banks of the Aras and between this point and Quid valley in the Caucasus retire.

Turks fall back in engagements about Kut-el-Amara.

Turks defeated at Oran on the Tigris, twenty-five miles below Kut-el-Amara. Turkish claim repulse of all Russian attacks south of the Aras river as far as the Karadagh mountains and infliction of heavy losses.

Fourteen air fights before lines of British, the claiming destruction of two enemy craft.

Mining operations prevail at Fricourt, north of Albert, Loos and near Giverny.

Artillery duels prevail along the whole Franco-German front.

Constantinople claims abandonment of Russia attack in Caucasus. Petrograd, however, claims general progress in this region and in Persia.

Russians report dislodgment and complete rout of Turkish army over front of sixty-six miles from Lake Tortum to region on Charsian river north of Melagash. Several Turkish units reported annihilated.

Russians engage Kurds southwest of Lake Urmiah.

British relief force, under Gen. Aylmer, reported within seven miles of Kut-el-Amara.

Russians continue pursuit of Turks in the Caucasus.

Russians report repulse of Turkish offensive over wide front in Caucasus and capture of Hassan Kalah and occupation of Sulaymaniyah.

Turks continue retreat to Erzerum forts.

Russians drive Turk force on shore of Lake Van west of Vastan.

Kurds routed in vicinity of Lake Urmiah.

British and Turks constantly engaged in Mesopotamia.

German aces attack enemy storage depots at Tarnopol.

Vienna claims complete victory in New Year's battle in east Galicia, over front of eighty miles and three-quarters. Russian losses total 75,000.

New battle between Austrians and Russians begins near Tarnopol and Boyan, east of Chernowit. Austrian reports repulse of several enemy attacks. German fliers drop many bombs on the Riga-Dvinsk front.

WOMAN FIGHTERS IN AUSTRIAN RANKS. ONE DECORATED FOR BRAVERY.



In the ranks of the Austrian army are two women, pictured here. They have been with the army since the outbreak of the war, and have been in many battles. One, before the war, was a public school teacher; the other, who wears a medal for bravery in the field, was a student at the University of Vienna.

Vances near Schlossberg and on the middle Strip.

Capture of section of Austrian position near Barinzele is reported.

Russians capture German aces near Vitebsk. Teuton balloon explodes near Zaborash.

Enemy attempt to recapture hill occupied by Russians near Chortovsk reported repulsed.

King Nicholas of Montenegro rejects all peace terms of Austria.

Montenegro government reported removed to Scutari, Albania.

King of Greece appeals to United States, charging inexorable encroachments on the part of the allies against Greek integrity.

Fighting resumed between Montenegrins and Austrians, the Austrians advancing on Scutari.

Berlin reports continuation of Austrian and Montenegrin peace negotiations, but admits difficulties have been met.

German detachment penetrates enemy trenches on the Yser and captures enemy positions near Oostende.

Allied fliers drop bombs on Metz. Allied aces fall near Thionville.

French claim to have shattered German trenches in Moulins-sous-Touvent region.

German battery damaged near Metz.

French reported to have destroyed Zeppelins north of Rheims.

Tonion supply train dispersed between Vieux-Saint-Touche and Vouziers.

British attacks on enemy positions in the Gorizia district.

Heavy Austrian losses reported. Vienna admits retreat.

Austrian aces force several Italian Zeppelins to descend and also make attack on Ancona.

Austrians report repulse of enemy attacks at Tolmino bridgehead and in the Gorizia district.

Haltans report putting to flight of several enemy fliers in the Isonzo valley.

Rome reports severe engagements at several points in the Tolmino sector and at Salsola.

Austrian reports repulse of Italian attacks near Tolmino and north of Tolmino bridgehead.

Austrian fliers shell Udine.

Italians shell Austrian positions on the Tyrol, on Col di Lana slopes and in passes north of Pusterla.

Artillery actions in Tofara zone.

Austrian torpedo boat and hydroaero sunk.

London, January 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says a British submarine has sunk in the upper Adriatic an Austrian hydroaeroplane, and also an Austrian torpedo boat which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both craft prisoners.

Montenegro breaks off truce negotiations.

German aces attack enemy storage depots at Tarnopol.

INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER ON PRESENT WAR, USEFULNESS IN CONFLICTS OF PAST YEARS AND ITS PROBABLE VALUE IN THE FUTURE

Frank H. Simonds Declares That, in the Greatest Struggle Recorded in History, the Navy Has Achieved All That Was Expected, and More.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS,
Author of "The Great War."

Copyright, 1916, by The Tribune Ass'n (The New York Tribune).

Long before the present conflict an American admiral had laid down the value of sea power in the wars of the past and estimated its prospective influence upon the next war. For Britain and for Germany Admiral Mahan's various volumes became the law and the gospel in naval history, and to the first book is ascribed the present German emperor's change of policy, which brought his country and Great Britain to war.

Sea power in all the great conflicts of the past was not immediately decisive. Admiral Mahan has pointed out at great length and with a wealth of detail how the French were able during years, both under Louis XIV and under Napoleon, to win not only campaigns, but continental supremacy, only to lose it in the end, because they were unable to deal with sea power.

In our own war of independence the decisive victory of Yorktown came when Britain had temporarily lost control of the water on American coasts. Yet in 1871 all the French supremacy at sea did not avail to save the French, because the decision could be had on land, and was had. In our own civil war, on the other hand, the north used the blockade to its uttermost, and the possession of sea power contributed enormously to the destruction of the south.

What so far has been the new lesson of sea power in the greatest struggle of history, how far has that policy, which has been known as Mahanism, as navalism, justified itself in conflict with the rival doctrine of Moltkeism or militarism?

Even at the present moment it is possible to say unqualifiedly that naval power has achieved all that was expected of it—more than many expected it could achieve. So far it has supplied the single decisive element in the whole struggle. British sea power—and it is not necessary now to discuss the relatively minor part played by Russian, Italian or even French navies—won the war, so far as the water was concerned, in the first days of the conflict.

With the declaration of war Germany became an isolated nation, so far as the sea was concerned, save only for the few merchant ships which were permitted to sail in neutral ports. Almost with the first note of the call to arms Hamburg and Bremen were paralyzed; they have been paralyzed ever since.

Next within that time was brief, however long it seemed at the moment, there were swept from the sea the few German warships which were in foreign stations when the struggle began. The Emden and the Königsberg won momentary success and lasting glory, but only for the first few months. Admiral von Suez's squadron, after one success—the greatest, by the way, in history—was completely annihilated. All the oceans were open to British and allied commerce—closed to the German flag.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.

Never had a victory been so complete. Even in the Napoleonic age, each side claimed the merchant vessels, and the warships of the enemies kept the sea, and some sea-borne trade persisted. Napoleon took an army to Egypt and escaped home, despite British command of the water, and Villeneuve evaded Nelson on a famous occasion. But in the present war, sea power has been absolute in its command.